FBIS DAILY REPORT

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3-DAY MARKETING CONFERENCE HELD IN PRAGUE

AU151137 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Nov 84 p 2

[CTK report in "Brief Information" column]

[Text] The fifth conference of experts of the Chambers of Commerce and other appurtenant organizations of the CEMA member-countries on marketing began in Prague yesterday. For 3 days representatives of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the CSSR, Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, THE PPR, and the USSR will be exchanging experience and views on the utilization of various methods aimed at learning about foreign and domestic markets and adapting supply to demand. For example, the subject of acquiring information from users on one's own products and on similar products offered by foreign competition will be discussed. The cooperation of foreign trade organizations with manufacturers, research into the needs of customers, etc. will also be discussed at the conference.

MACHINE PRODUCTION SECTION HOLDS MEETING IN PECS

LD141257 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 13 (MTI) -- The Session of the CMEA section dealing with chemical and crude oil industrial machine production began Tuesday in Pecs. Participants include experts from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, the GDR, Romania and the Soviet Union. Discussions are to be held about production specialization of packaging machines, further developing lacquer and painting industry technologies, and cooperation issues in connection with extending the application of process control with microprocessors.

SOVIET-AMERICAN RIVALRY, 'ACCOMODATIONS' VIEWED

AU201543 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 12 Nov 84 p 4

[Napoleon Roshi article: "Imperialist Quarrels and Arrangements"]

[Text] When we note the rivalry between the superpowers and the hardening of their respective positions we are in effect talking about the main source of today's international conflicts and the danger of war, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed in his report to the 8th party congress. At the same time, we cannot overlook their efforts to reach compromises, accomodations and even temporary alliances. Despite their tendency to clash, and despite the conflicts between them the imperialists manage to reach accomodations at the expense of the people.

Soviet-American relations during the 4 years of the Reagan administration, full of long cold periods and temporary accomodations, are living proof of the just conclusions of our party. As soon as Ronald Reagan came to power he made a series of attacks against the policies of the Soviet Union and called it an evil empire. In the face of the Soviet threat, Reagan doubled the military budget. Moscow for its part, in order to justify the militarization of its economy, swore that it would not allow anyone to enjoy military superiority over it. Accusations follow accusations, threats of war follow threats of war, fire follows fire, and so on. Early in 1984 Reagan, for election purposes, intensified his calls for a dialogue with the Kremlin. He even asked for a high level meeting. Moscow, as a means of exerting subsequent pressure, delayed its reply. With the first signs of the superiority of the industrial-military corporations that were financing Reagan over that of the powerful oil monopolies that were financing Mondale, Moscow became more willing to deal with Washington.

There was no call for Gromyko, immediately after Reagan's reelection, to refer to the great possibilities of improving Soviet-American relations. Reagan replied immediately and reiterated the idea of a high level meeting with Chernenko. A spokesman for the S ate D partment declared that the United States agreed with the Soviet foreign minister that real possibilities existed for an improvement of relations between the U.S. and USSR. Contacts increased. A date was set for talks on "disarmament" in outer space or on land.

The intent of the superpowers' dealings is clear: They are deceiving the people with a view to protecting themselves from each other. They wish to have their hands free in order to put down revolutionary movements and anti-imperialistic wars. Though each makes its own hegemonistic plans, the Soviet-American accomodations always recoil upon others. In the Middle East they are intensifying their strikes against the Palestinian resistance, are feeding the fire of the Iraq-Iran war, are pushing for an unprincipled rapprochement between the Arabs and the Israeli occupiers, and so on. It could not be otherwise, for their imperialistic nature prevents the superpowers interests from ever coinciding with those of the people.

With regard to their efforts to maintain some sort of equilibrium, times have changed. Today, when imperialistic expansionism is unable to find new openings, every expansionist stop of Washington clashes with Moscow's, and visa-versa. In addition, the imperialists will never be able to create an atmosphere of trust between themselves. As a result, armed clashes are steadily increasing and could well bring the whole of humanity to the brink of an imperialistic world war.

The people, having suffered from the warmongering and long standing agressive strategies of the superpowers, are following with vigilance and distrust the Soviet-American quarrels and accomodations. The people have never profited from them. In addition, with the intensification of their contacts at various levels, Washington and Moscow are trying to dictate their own laws which all the others must obey.

That is why the people are increasing and must increase their war against the superpowers, the imperialistic blocs, and all the dark reactionary forces. It is more necessary than ever before for the people to resist the race toward war being prepared by American imperialism and Soviet socialist imperialism. There is no other way. As our party has stressed, for imperialism to stay alive, the people must live in slavery; to free them, imperialism must be destroyed.

GREENS DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 5-DAY VISIT

LD201348 Hamburg DPA in German 1320 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn 20 Nov (DPA) -- At the invitation of the Bulgarian Government, a Greens delegation flew to Sofia on Tuesday for a 5-day visit. It is the first meeting of Federal German and Bulgarian politicians after the cancellation of the visit to the Federal Republic by Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian head of government. Zhivkov will probably receive the delegation, which wants questions on human rights to also be debated during the talks. Among the politicians are the group spokeswoman Antje Vollmer, the foreign affairs politician Milan (Horacek), the economics politician Marie-Luise (Beck-Oberdorf), and the member of the Federal Executive Ali Schmeissner.

MLADENOV MEETS SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU191200 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, met Vladimir Polyakov, head of the "Middle East" department and member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, who is visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

BTA CITES ROME COURT ON ANTONOV HOUSE ARREST

AU201919 Sofia BTA In English 1806 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Rome, November 20 (BTA correspondent) -- The Supreme Court of Appeal ruled today that the Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov remains under house arrest. The ruling, which is final and is not subject to further appeal, was delivered to defence lawyer Adolfo Larussa.

This foiled the "initiative" of the Deputy Prosecutor General at the Roman Court of Appeal Antonio Albano, who has urged for a second cancellation of the house arrest of the Balkan Air Official, despite his innocence and worsened health condition. His antihumane and pseudo-legal action was launched on December 21 last year, after the prison regime of Antonov's detention was first overruled. In a matter of just four months, the representative of the prosecution managed to "refute" the medical expertises, to surmount two degrees of jurisdiction and to pack the sick Bulgarian into the police ambulance which drove him back to the Rebibbia prison.

Another four months had to pass before Antonov's second release into house arrest, which came due to the competent expert's report on the official medical examination. Deputy prosecutor General Albano hastened to oppose this ruling. But this time his move has miscarried.

At the beginning of November, deputy prosecutor general at the Supreme Court of Appeal Gianfranco Ciani qualified Albano's "reasoning" as untenable and demanded a court ruling on the extension of Antonov's house arrest regime. The judges have complied with this demand.

ITALIAN CITIZEN DETAINED, LATER RELEASED

AU201909 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 20 (BTA) -- On November the 9th the services of the Ministry of the Interior detained the Italian national Alberto Galli, having no documents whatsoever, born on February 27, 1966, in Omenia, county of Novar, with secondary education, unemployed. He has a sentence in Italy for theft of money and objects. For two years he is said to have toured different countries in Europe: Spain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, where he did not settle down on a permanent job and residence.

At the beginning of October Alberto Galli decided to leave for Turkey. Using motor vehicles on the roads, he entered this country without the permission of the control authorities and tried to get out in the same way which, under Article 179, Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is considered a crime.

As an act of humanity, the competent authorities cancelled the inquiry against Alberto Galli and delivered him to the embassy of the Republic of Italy in Sofia according to the established procedure.

STATE COUNCIL DECORATES CPSU'S ZIMYANIN

AU202014 Sofia BTA in English 1811 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 20 (BTA) -- The State Council of Buglaria awards Mr Mikhail Vasilievich Zimyanin, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, with the order of Georgi Dimitrov. This high award is conferred on him for his contribution to deepening the Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, the cooperation between the BCP and the CPSU and the all-round getting closer together of Bulgaria and the USSR, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES FROM 11 to 17 NOV REPORTED

AU172100 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 11 to 17 November, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a school anniversary celebration in Yavorets village, Sevlievo region, (1400 GMT 11 November). Georgi Yordanov together with Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration marking the opening of the days of Polish Culture in Sofia (1830 GMT 13 November). Yordanov and Mikhaylov are also reported to have attended a cocktail party at the Polish Embassy in Sofia on the occasion of the days of Polish Culture (2000 GMT 15 November). Yordanov opened a film festival in Varna (1830 GMT 17 November).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the funeral of Stanka Tsekova in Sofia (1830 GMT 13 November). Aleksandrov is also reported to have attended a meeting of the okrug party organs in Shumen (2030 GMT 15 November) and to have continued his visit to Shumen Okrug (1400 GMT 16 November).

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a session of the National Assembly Permanent Commission for Spiritual Values in Sofia (1830 GMT 13 November).

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The delegates of the socialist countries, M. Gramov, A. Himl, and others, described the decision by the International Olympic Committee made in Baden-Baden to entrust Seoul with organizing these Olympic Games as a mistake which will bring the Olympic movement considerable problems. The athletes of the CSSR, the USSR, and other countries of the socialist world are already preparing for the 1988 Olympic year and only the future, which will practically begin with the approaching extraordinary session of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne (at the beginning of December), will show how the problems around Seoul will be resolved."

Neither RUDE PRAVO nor Bratislava PRAVDA quote Himl as stating explicitly that Czechoslovakia will take part in the Seoul Olympics.

CPCZ CC GREETS RCP CONGRESS, EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY

LD201819 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the 13th Romanian Communist Party Congress. It was delivered by Josef Lenart, head of the CPCZ Delegation.

At the beginning of the message the Central Committee, speaking on behalf of communists and of all Czechoslovak working people, conveys to the delegates to the 13th RCP Congress, and through them to all communists and people of Romania, cordial comradely greetings and wishes of successful congress deliberations. The message goes on to say that the 13th RCP Congress, which is to assess the current stage of the construction of socialist society and define the main directions of the development of Romania for the next period, is meeting in an atmosphere of increased construction activity of the working people. In the 40 years of the existence of the socialist state, the Romanian people, led by the Communist Party, have achieved significant successes. Thanks to the selfless work of workers, farmers, and the intelligentsia, and in cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, in an historically short period Romania has been transformed into an industrially and agriculturally advanced socialist country.

We in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are sincerely pleased at these results, and we cordially congratulate you on them, the message further underlines. The Czechoslovak working people consistently fulfill the demanding tasks laid down by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The policy of the party enjoys wide support and the trust of our people who, under its leadership, are building an advanced socialist society in this country. Through new working successes our people are fittingly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national-liberation fight and liberation by the heroic Soviet Army. On this occasion we recall again the decisive role in World War II of the Soviet people, who made great sacrifices for the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism and for the liberation of enslaved European nations. The successes of our people in the construction of socialism are connected with developing and deepening comprehensive co-operation with the Soviet Union.

Czechoslovakia, together with other socialist countries, pursues a principled, peaceful and mutually coordinated foreign policy. It fully and actively supports the peace proposals and initiatives of the USSR aimed at removing the danger of a war catastrophe, bringing trust back into international relations, and developing equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. We are acutely aware that in the current aggravated international situation caused by the reactionary forces of imperialism, U.S. imperialism above all, and aimed at upsetting the strategic-military equilibrium, particular significance is attached to the further comprehensive strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their defense organisation, the Warsaw Pact, which has been and remains a significant factor in the defense of socialism and stability and peace in Europe and all over the world.

The message of the CPCZ Central Committee further says that the realization of the conclusions adopted at the meetings of our highest representatives, Comrades Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu, is of great importance for the further development of cooperation between our two parties and countries. We express the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CPCZ and the Romanian Communist Party, Czechoslovakia and Romania, and the Czechoslovak and Romanian people, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to develop and deepen in the interests of both our countries. We believe that these relations will also develop and deepen in the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community and in strengthening the joint fight against imperialism, for peace and for ensuring social progress and security of nations, the message of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 13th RCP Congress concludes.

BILAK RECEIVES SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP

LD210418 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Vasil Bilak received today a delegation of the PCE Central Committee, headed by Curiel Alonso, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The representatives of the two fraternal parties briefed each other on the situation in Czechoslovakia and in Spain, on the activities of the CPCZ and the PCE, and on the joint effort of the communists of the two parties to maintain and strengthen world peace and support social progress and the struggles of the masses against the aggressive policy of imperialism.

PZPR'S WOZNIAK DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH LEADERS

Meets With Jakes

LD162051 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met in the presence of Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, today. In a comradely conversation they briefed each other about the activity of both fraternal parties and the economic and political situation in their respective countries. They also discussed a further development of mutual cooperation.

Tours Prague Metro

LD162323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the Warsaw PZPR Committee led by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the party city committee, today visited the Prague metro. They were accompanied by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the municipal committee in Prague.

The Polish guests observed the planning, building, and operation of this work and were interested in the architectural solutions and technology of the construction work because Warsaw is also starting to build an underground railway. The delegation visited the new Fucikova and Vltavska stations and also saw construction of the link between the A and B lines in Mustek station, Marian Wozniak praised cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Polish metro builders, who have already established their first professional contacts.

Returns to Poland

LD172202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the Warsaw City PZPR Committee, led by Marian Wozniak, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, left Prague by air today. During their 4-day visit to Prague the Polish guests met representatives of our political, economic, cultural and social life, as well as workers in factories, universities and institutions. The Polish guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City party committee, and other officials.

CSSR, POLAND SIGN 1985 TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL

LD210547 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] A protocol on trade and payments for 1985 was signed between the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments in Prague today. Czechoslovakia will supply Poland, above all, with products concerning low and high voltage electrical engineering, metal-shaping tools, textile machinery, agricultural technology, Tatra and Avia trucks, and other machines and equipment. Imports from Poland will consist mainly of electrical engineering products, mining and foundry machinery, equipment for electricity generation and distribution, building and road building machinery, carbon battery and chemical industry equipment, and other goods.

CHNOUPEK ON SWITZERLAND VISIT, BILATERAL RELATIONS

AU191600 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Nov 84 p 7

[Report by special CTK correspondent: "B. Chnoupek Concludes Visit to Switzerland; Good Foundation for Further Fruitful Relations"]

[Text] Bern, 16 Nov -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on 16 November concluded his official visit to the Swiss Confederation, during which he conducted negotiations with Pierre Aubert, Swiss foreign minister, and President Leon Schlumpf. The same day he returned home.

He granted an interview to a special CTK correspondent in which he stressed that his visit had been the first of its kind in the history of Czechoslovak-Swiss relations and expressed the conviction that it will become a good foundation for their further comprehensive development.

We had the opportunity to thoroughly discuss bilateral Czechoslovak-Swiss cooperation in the sphere of politics, economy, consular contacts, culture, science, and education; and we have come to the opinion that our relations are developed and have perspective, Minister Chnoupek said.

Foreign trade is, on the whole, also good -- its volume, amounting to about $500 million annually, places Switzerland in third place among Czechoslovakia's partners from the nonsocialist countries, immediately behind the FGR and Austria. Constructive cooperation is developing also in other sectors, for instance in the exchange of electric power and in transportation.

President Schlumpf and Foreign Minister Aubert emphasized Switzerland's interest in good relations with Czechoslovakia; these relations demonstrate the contribution small and medium states can make to foster understanding among peoples and eliminate tension in Europe.

The atmosphere during the deliberations on bilateral issues was constructive, business-like, and useful. As states with different social systems, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland necessarily have different opinions in evaluating the causes of the deteriorated international situation, B. Chnoupek stated further. But our stands are concurrent in many points. We agree in our opinion on the need to strengthen peace in Europe and revive the process of detente.

Both countries attribute particular significance to the current conference of the signatories of the Final Act of Helsinki, which is being held in Stockholm. Both sides expressed their interest in this conference yielding positive conclusions, directed toward reopening the dialogue and deepening the process of peaceful coexistence. In this connection we also assessed the orientation of the meetings which will follow the Madrid CSCE meeting.

Concerning the future of Czechoslovak-Swiss relations, Minister Chnoupek said, this first meeting on a political level since 1918 will certainly not be the last. We will continue our contacts and will continue consultations not only on the ministerial level but also on the level of lower strata in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs. Through these contacts we will explain to the other side our stands, which are aimed at improving the atmosphere and situation in Europe.

STROUGAL, OTHERS TOUR NORTH MORAVIAN TV FACTORY

LD201611 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Czech Premier Josef Korcak arrived in North Moravia for a 1-day visit. In Valasske Mezirici and Roznov Pod Radhostem they will attend the beginning of a trial run of the technological complexes producing color television tubes.

Federal Vice Premier Ladislav Gerle, Federal Minister of the Electrotechnical Industry Milan Kubat, First Deputy Chairman of the Czech Commission for Scientific, Technological and Investment Development Otakar Ferfecky, Czech Vice Premier Zdenek Krc, Czech Minister of Industry Miroslav Kapoun, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee Vaclav Janousek, and representatives of the party and state bodies of the North Moravian region are also present at the meeting with builders and employees of these modern production facilities.

SLOVAKIAN PACEM IN TERRIS CONGRESS OPENS 19 NOV

LD201457 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] A 2-day congress of Pacem in Terris, the Catholic clergy association, of the Slovak Socialist Republic opened in Bratislava today. Association director of the St Adalbert Society, Milan Medek, voiced his conviction that Catholic clergymen will continue to support the efforts of the Czechoslovak people to avert a nuclear war and to preserve life.

Our task is to create an antiwar mood and opposition to any hint of preparation for war, he said. To this end we are also educating our believers. By our peaceful work, by maintaining loyalty to the Roman Catholic Church, we are and will remain loyal to the people and our homeland, Milan Medek declared.

LEUSCHNER VIEWS CHERNENKO ARMS CONTROL PROPOSALS

DW201159 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly international review]

[Excerpt] The most important foreign political events of the past week are the threat to Nicaragua and Konstantin Chernenko's latest interview. For the second time in a relatively short period, the Soviet general secretary granted U.S. journalists an interview, the first prior to and the second following the U.S. presidential elections. This confirms the importance the Soviet Union attaches to improving relations with the United States, irrespective of domestic political events there.

Those who, like the Western press, maintain that Moscow has now started striking moderate tones and is ready to reach an understanding, have either not read Chernenko's first interview with THE WASHINGTON POST or for whatever reason are deliberately misinterpreting Soviet policy. The message, goals, and offers contained in the two interviews are identical. In other words, whatever is necessary and possible for an improvement of relations today was equally necessary and possible 2 months ago.

Naturally, there have been elections in the United States in the meantime, and in this connection Chernenko's remarks are a signal addressed to the new administration. This means a readiness for negotiations and for a new beginning, if the United States is also willing to join the Soviet Union in trying to find practical solutions to concrete problems. It is important not to make a formal list of priorities. The goal of all efforts must be to counter the danger of nuclear war and to end the arms race.

In this connection, Chernenko again rejected the view that security can be guaranteed by stockpiling arms. In fact, this attitude, on which the arms race is based and which is prevalent in Western capitals, is the main obstacle to successful disarmament negotiations. It must first be eliminated, and this can be done only in these Western capitals.

Chernenko talked about possible practical steps and called for the conclusion of an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, freezing nuclear armaments, and banning all nuclear weapons tests. This order of actions is not a precondition, but it is logical. So far, there is no arms race in space, even though the United States is well, or more correctly badly on the way to initiating it. The second space weapons test last week emphasizes the U.S. willingness to continue along this bad path. Nevertheless, the militarization of space can still be prevented.

The U.S. Administration has recently repeatedly stressed that Washington has now regained the necessary military strength to negotiate with the Soviet Union. We do not have to use the same argument to tell Washington that in this case there is no reason for it to use polemics against a nuclear weapons freeze, especially since this has not only been proposed by the socialist countries but also by a broad mass movement in the United States itself.

Finally, a ban on all nuclear weapons tests could be easily implemented and would also have an effect on halting the qualitative development of ever newer weapons. As I said, logic favors these proposals. They are, as Chernenko said, of immediate interest and objectively easy to understand, but only if people want to.

It stands to reason that once practical steps to improve relations have been initiated, a Soviet - U.S. summit meeting will not fail because of a Soviet veto. The history of these summits, which were once almost a tradition, indicates this. So, there is every readiness on the part of the Soviet Union to return to the detente of the seventies, including in its relations with the Unitid States. We must point out that it was not we, but the United States, who broke off this policy of detente and peaceful coexistence. This was done not only by words, but by very concrete deeds of confrontation and [word indistinct]. It is up to the United States to change its strance, but not just in words.

NATIONAL FRONT'S KOLDITZ MEETS PRON OFFICIAL

LD201145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) has met with Lothar Kolditz, chairman of the National Council of the GDR's National Front. Further cooperation between the two movements international issues were discussed. It was stated that both organizations have a common commitment to solving similar problems. Jan Dobraczynski also met with Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the GDR's Christian Democratic Union. In the Polish Information and Culture Center in Berlin, Jan Dobraczynski attended a meeting with readers of his books and with publishers and Slavic scholars from Humboldt University.

STOPH RECEIVES DPRK EDUCATION MINISTER

LD210543 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Hwang Sun-myong, the education minister of the DPRK, stressed today in Berlin the responsibility borne by the two countries at the western and eastern frontiers of the socialist community for the preservation of peace. They agreed that it is important to halt now the policy of confrontation and arms escalation of the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially the United States. The danger of a nuclear inferno must be averted. Willi Stoph described the visit by the Korean minister as an expression of the high level of the close and friendly relations between the GDR and the DPRK. Minister Hwang Sun-myong expressed his high regard for the important achievements of the GDR in educating and bringing up the younger generation. He had seen evidence of this in his visits to various educational establishments.

BELGIAN PRIME MINISTRER CONCLUDES VISIT

Tour of Factory

LD201203 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] And now to the main news of the day. (Laszlo Lissztkai) reports on the Belgian Prime Minister's program for today:

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of the Kingdom of Belgium visited a factory prior to his press conference. The Belgian prime minister was received at the Tungsram factory by Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi and factory mangers. Wilfried Martens was given a short briefing and he then went to look at work being done in the factory. The factory has firm connections with Belgian firms and it is hoped that cooperation will be further developed.

At the Belgian prime minister's official talks yesterday it was stated that although the development of relations is proceeding well, there are still unexploited opportunities, especially in the expansion of economic cooperation. On matters of foreign policy the premier and prime minister were unanimous in their view of the importance of continuing East-West dialogue. They pointed out that the maintenance of dialogue creates an opportunity for becoming better acquainted with each other's views.

Martens Holds News Conference

LD202229 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Cooperation between Hungary and Belgium can contribute to a decrease in the tension manifest in international relations. The Belgian head of government, Wilfried Martens, spoke about this at his new conference in Budapest today. You will hear our correspondent, (Laszlo Lisszkai).

[Lisszkai] Wilfried Martens, Belgian prime minister, who started his news conference with a brief introductory statement, spoke with satisfaction about his talks in Budapest. He stressed that primarily international issues, and within this, the development of East-West relations, were discussed at the talks.

[Begin Martens recording in French, fading into Hungarian translation] Both countries are aware that in the present international situation there is a need for dialogue between countries primarily in the interest of the common goal that an atmosphere of trust be restored between East and West. For this reason, exchanges of views similar to that in Budapest can contribute to a better understanding of one another, to an easing of tension, and to a return of trust. [end recording]

[Lisszaki] In this regard, representing Hungarian Radio, I asked the Belgian prime minister the following: Both countries are members of different economic and political organizations. By virtue of the size of their territories and the number of their inhabitants they are small countries, but they have similar importance with both alliance systems. For this reason, what possibilities do you see in the development of foreign political cooperation so that the policy of detente can return in international dialogue?

[Begin Martens recording in French, fading into Hungarian translation] I can speak only on behalf of Belgium. I believe that my present visit demonstrates that we are doing everything in the interest of continuing dialogue. As I stated at the talks, the so-called small countries must play a significant role in easing tension. Naturally, it must be taken into account that both countries are committed and loyal members of different alliance systems. Thus, both of them must make efforts within their own alliance. However, I might add: There is no model or recipe for this. For example, I will travel to Washington with Foreign Minister Tindemans on (?14) January in order to state our views to the American President. [end recording]

[Lisszaki] At the news conference Wilfried Martens also dwelt on the development of bilateral relations. He said that his present exchange of views in Budapest demonstrated that political relations which are developing well create a satisfactory basis for the expansion of cooperation. He emphasized that there are possibilities for expansion, primarily in economic relations. He said he sees opportunities in the future in two spheres, primarily in joint action in third markets and in the creation of joint enterprises in industrial cooperation.

At the same time the Belgian head of government announced that he has invited his host, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and he also conveyed the invitation which King Baudouin I sent to Janos Kadar for a visit to Belgium.

Delegation Departs 20 Nov

LD202233 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI) -- Wilfried Martens, prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium, who paid an official visit to Hungary, left Budapest Tuesday evening. At Ferihegy Airport Wilfried Martens, his wife and party were seen off by Byorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, his wife, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and prominent representatives of Hungarian political and economic life.

Prior to their departure the Belgian prime minister and his wife went sightseeing in Budapest and their visit included Buda Castle. At the Matthias Church Canon Janos Fabian informed them of the history and restoration of the church.

CZINEGE, MILITARY DELEGATION RETURN FROM LIBYA

LD201252 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI) -- The Hungarian military delegation, which paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah under the leadership of Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence, returned to Budapest Monday. The delegation was invited to Libya by Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Armed Forces.

Lajos Czinege held talks with his Libyan partner on topical issues of cooperation between the two Armies. The minister visited Hungarian constructors who are participating in the building of important establishments as workers of the Libyan Hungarian-Arab military constructing company, under an inter-state agreement. Lajos Czinege attended the inauguration ceremony of a modern military establishment for stationing and training, and presented awards to Libyan and Hungarian constructors for efficient work. Czinege met 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

COMMUNIQUE ON 15 NOV MSZMP CC MEETING PUBLISHED

AU191155 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Nov 84 p 1

["Communique on the MSZMP Central Committee Session of 15 November; The 13th Congress Convenes on 25 March 1985"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held a meeting on 15 November 1984. Present at the meeting, in addition to the Central Committee members, were: the members of the Central Control Committee, the department heads of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of county and county jurisdiction party committees, and the secretaries of the Budapest municipal party committee.

The Central Committee discussed and adopted the Politburo's proposals in connection with the 13th congress submitted by Comrade Janos Kadar.

The Central Committee decided on convening the 13th MSZMP Congress on 25 March 1985.

The Central Committee is submitting to the congress the following agenda:

1. the report of the MSZMP Central Committee on the implementation of the decision of the 12th congress and on the party's tasks,

2. the report of the Central Control Committee of the MSZMP,

3. the report of the Appeals Committee,

4. the election of the members of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee.

The Central Committee discussed and adopted the draft of the guiding principles of the congress and decided to publish the final document after the debate at the beginning of December. The guiding principles should be discussed by the communists at meetings of members, conferences of delegates, and at party conferences, and the opinion of nonparty members should be requested, and conclusions must be made.

The Central Committee calls upon the PPF National Council, the National Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth League, the National Council of Hungarian Women, the National Cooperative Council, the National Presidium of the Federation of Technological and Natural Sciences Associations, and the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences to discuss and give an opinion on the congressional guiding principles.

The Central Committee examined the party's organization regulation and the proposals related to it coming from the party organizations. The need for fundamental modification of the organizational regulation and for discussion on it has not yet emerged. The party members can make their remarks and proposals on the organizational regulation during the debate on the guiding principles. The Central Committee will review these proposals and submit the justified modifications to the congress.

POLITBURO'S HAVASI WRITES ON ECONOMIC POLICY

AU161341 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee: "Adjusting to the Requirements"]

[Text] In the course of building socialism the conditions of socioeconomic development are changing. That is why it is necessary to adjust the party's policy, including its economic policy, to the changing requirements.

Since the beginning of the seventies, the world economic conditions of socialist construction have become extremely difficult for us, and this process is continuing. Since the end of the seventies, there has also been a deterioration in the international political atmosphere. Detente has been replaced by an increase in tension and an acceleration of the arms race. In the last decade there has also been an essential change in the internal conditions of socioeconomic development: The resources of extensive development have been practically exhausted.

The deteriorating external conditions and the changing internal conditions subjected our economy to an extraordinary test. In this respect it is enough to mention only the deterioration of the rate of trade exchange, the resulting losses, the unfavorable development of the purchasing and marketing conditions and of the credit possibilities, the great debt that has developed, and its increasing burdens.

In many respects Hungary reacted late and not forcefully enough to the changed world market conditions starting in the seventies. This played no small role in causing the country to fall quickly into debt. Under such conditions it was possible to maintain the country's solvency, along with our existing product structure and competitiveness, only by firmly holding back the growth of the economy and domestic consumption. The recognition of this fact was reflected by the change carried out since 1979 which focused on economic policy, primarily improving the foreign trade balance, raising the standard of living, accelerating intensive development, and creating conditions for more vigorous development.

One of the most important results of the past years is that in spite of the deteriorating world economic conditions, we succeeded in halting indebtedness, decreasing our debts, and maintaining our solvency in such a way that we safeguarded our most precious values, our internal political stability and the mutual trust between the party and the people.

As a result of our society's efforts, the Sixth 5-Year Plan implementation as a whole is progressing in accordance with the economic policy guidelines. From among the main tasks of the plan, we can count on carrying out the improvement of the external balance situation, the reduction of debts, the increase in the production of agricultural products, the reduction of specific use of materials and energy, the increase in productivity, and the modest increase of the population's real income and consumption; we can also count on their overfulfillment. The growth of the national income is expected to approach that planned; the industrial and building industry production, investments, real wages, and the development of the real value of some financial social allocations, however, will lag behind the planned figures and even decrease. At the same time, as a result of considerable cultural, educational, health, infrastructural, and other developments, the population's living conditions will further improve.

A considerable achievement is that, along with the improvement of the external balance situation, in the past years we have maintained and even stabilized the internal balance in certain areas. There has been an improvement, for instance, in the budget, the balance of manpower and investment market; we have maintained the harmony between the consumer price base and the purchasing power of earnings, although we were forced to raise consumer prices to a greater extent than originally planned.

In evaluating our results, we must be aware of the fact that our financial-balance situation is still delicate, and its further stabilization is the most important economic policy task of the coming years.

We cannot increase the economy's income and value-producing capacity, the adjustment of the production structure to the market demands, and the more efficient and economical management according to our plans. Therefore, we achieved the improvement of the external balance situation first of all by limiting domestic demand and changing the proportions of distribution and consumption, but we have practically exhausted the balance-improving possibilities of the demand limitation in past years. A particular problem is the fact that the main burdens of the balance improvement in the economy are borne mainly by well-managing enterprises and cooperatives carrying out profitable production; thus we have not only reproduced the conditions for inefficient activities to exist, but also limited the conditions of development and advancement.

It is understandable that the evaluation of our economic situation and the setting of our tasks became the focus of interest and inevitably brought to the surface different views and debatable conceptions. Increasingly often, and not only a home, the question is raised of whether we will not limit our future by reducing investments.

There is no doubt that there has been a considerable reduction of investments in recent years, but even so, there is still a 25 percent increase of standing assets to be expected in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. The decrease in accummulation is considerable only compared to the previous high rate of accumulation, high even compared to international standards. (As a reminder: 6 years ago, our gross accumulation rate was some 35 percent.) By international comparison, compared to the average rate of accumulation of 20-22 percent of the developed capitalist countries, the similar domestic current indicator is some 24 percent. This also proves that the rate of accumulation is still not behind the average of the majority of countries. The question can be reversed: Are not the many previous investments carried out without adequate efficiency and selectivity one of the factors behind our inadequate international competitiveness and behind the fact that the economy's adjustment is slower than desirable?

The area of investment is the one that really reflects the contradictions between the current way of thinking and the system of requirements for intensive economic development. There is concern if the quality and system of goals of the investment process are unable to adjust to the present requirements. It is a fact that the average time and budget for the implementation of investments have not decreased in recent years either, and the organization and system for their realization have not improved enough. The investment concentration is still too high and the material-technical component is unfavorable: While in Hungary one-third of the investments is in machinery while two-thirds are in building. In the developed countries this proportion is approximately 50-50.

The stock of unfinished investments is large, and the utilization of the investments in operation is low. We use 53 percent of the machines' scheduled operational time. It is thought-provoking that the utilization of industrial capacities due to market causes is weakest in the enterprises established in the last 10-15 years.

The relation between investments and technical development is also loose; the change of products in industry, for instance, is only 2 percent per year, and the proportion of the goods manufactured under license is barely 5 percent. From all this it is necessary to draw the conclusion that without qualitative changes we would be replacing high investment quotas in the old structure in vain. We would accelerate the pace by this, but we would have to take into account the return of earlier tensions, too. So it is not a rule; nor is the opposite true that if the quota of accumulation is small then the development is slow, too. If we designate our investments and carry them out in the context of a good structure, with the assertion of intensive requirements, then a relatively smaller rate of accumulation is also able to ensure faster advancement.

We must also mention that our efforts aimed at stabilizing the balance have not eliminated completely the economy's exaggerated readiness for domestic utilization, nor the danger of over-distribution, either. Similarly, we did not succeed in achieving a breakthrough in changing the production structure. Neither its reorganization, nor decreasing the economy's operational expenses is an easy task, but the reorganization of the structure is particularly difficult. Nevertheless, lacking this, our medium international level products -- and the overwhelming majority of the industrial products are of this type at present -- are driven out from both the capitalist and the socialist markets.

We were not always able to harmonize our socialist ideals and the requirements of social justice with the economic interests in practice, either. Earlier, for instance, in order to maintain full employment, we were consciously striving to carry out job-creating investments, and this practice then served well our social policy efforts. It suited the requirements. We were inconsistent in the fact that we could not institute fundamental changes on the nature of our developments even after attaining full employment. Neither did the exhaustion of manpower resources bring about better management with live labor. Today, with justification, we regard full employment as the great achievement of our socialist system, and we will continue to maintain full employment on a people's economy scale. But today we can say: Concerning the future, it would be a mistake if we did not better link full employment to the requirements of efficiency. Therefore, concurrent with the elimination of inefficient production and employment, we must attain manpower flows to favorable, prospective areas from the viewpoint of efficiency.

In connection with the experiences and debates of the past years, it is also discernible that the country's public opinion shows great concern for the perceptible differences that have developed in incomes. Interest is only increased by the fact that certain newspapers are also publishing articles that present differences in property and standard of living in a "bombastic" way, generalizing from extreme examples. We have already recognized for a long time that it is only possible to build our socialist society successfully if the development of the whole of society is connected with welfare and progress of its individual members. Our experience shows that nobody argues with this principle; the consensus is of a social scale. Nobody argues, either, with the principle that we should open opportunities in the widest areas possible for the development of the collective desire for ventures. It is a peculiar contradiction that these correct principles are accepted, but the appearance of large differences in income and certain property differences are received with reservation from the start. All this points to the fact that these phenomena, which are in fact connected, are artifically separated and only one side is arbitrarily stressed.

On the other hand, there do exist sharp operators, profiteers against whom we must apply the severity of the law. That is why we had to tighten supervision, to draft a law in Parliament to defend honest economic activity and on the position against dishonest activities.

Among the exaggerated opinions, there are frequent attacks on private tradesmen, small enterprise forms, and people working in other forms of activity. The majority of those 100,000-150,000 people who are at present working as private forwarding agents, tradesmen, or artisans, are operating in an honest way. There are abusers and dishonest traders not only among them but in other workplaces too. This is no reason not to see the 5 million people who work honestly. We must take a position against the swindlers and the sharp operators, we must tax the high incomes, and in no way can a distortion of values be allowed to emerge. The ideal value continues to be honest work and not egoism and sharp practices.

It cannot be accepted, either, that "as long as there are shortages there will be abuse, too." There is a connection between the two, but there is always a shortage of something even in the economically developed societies. The reference to shortages cannot absolve one from the obligation of honest work, professional ethics, and a sense of vocation.

Some people question the direction of our foreign economic efforts and commitment. According to them, lately it seems as if the Western orientation in our economic relations has strengthened. They forget that we have not become indebted just now, but rather in the seventies, and that the economy's financial balance has not broken down just now. On the contrary, it is especially in the last years that we have tried to create this balance and that we have not developed the capitalist import in these years but have now reduced it, also reducing the foreign economic vulnerability of our entire economic activity. We have changed many things since 1979. We have made considerable efforts to economically replace the imports accounted for in convertible currency. As a result, not only have the economy's specific import demands decreased, but we have also succeeded in reducing capitalist imports in absolute terms, generally without endangering the economy's conditions for steady operation. While the import demand of the people's economy between 1974-78 increased considerably -- the increase of 1 percent in the national income was linked to an average import increase of 1.8 percent -- from 1979, the average annual increase of 0.5-1 percent of national income was achieved with a 0.2 percent decrease in imports (almost 1.5 percent in currency other than the ruble). Similar results were achieved in reducing the energy demand of the people's economy: national energy consumption has remained practically at the same level since 1979.

The steady efforts to increase exports and cut imports resulted first in our gradually reducing indebtedness after 1979, and then halting the increase of indebtedness. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period we will also reduce our debts by a little more than $1 billion. In this period, there has been a further strengthening of features characteristic of the socialist society, like the security of existence, the spirit of community, socialist legality and democracy.

The struggle to maintain solvency has been, and still is, the struggle to defend workers' power, the struggle in the real sense of the word for class interests. We can affirm that, if following December 1981, Hungary had also been forced to reschedule its debts in 1982, this would have damaged society's view of socialism, and it would have considerably aggravated the other socialist countries' situation on the international money markets. Finally the fact that all these years Hungary has been an active initiator at every forum and international meeting of the development of CEMA integration, of expanding mutual economic relations, and perfecting the cooperation system should also be considered in an objective evaluation of this question. We have made and are making proposals for mutual development of the exchange of goods, the development of technical-scientific relations, and the deepening of cooperation.

Many people drew the conclusion that the current economic policy, which has been undoubtedly successful in solving short-term problems, should be replaced now with a new one whose main feature is that it is "more liberal" than the current one, and that it maintains at its center the development of economic dynamism.

The Central Committee determined the system of requirements of the current economic policy in such a way that its foundations are a flexible adjustment to world economic conditions and the severe internal and external balance policy, and its immediate goal is to not go into debt any further and then reduce existing debts. Mainly by implementing this system of requirements we contribute to the achievements of our long-term goals. The guidelines developed at the 12th congress are therefore durable; their main goals are still in force and will continue to be in force in the future.

As the resources of the current practice of economic policy are diminishing, it is becoming necessary for us to turn greater attention and efforts, instead of to modification of distribution, to the improvement of efficiency, the modernization of the economic structure, and to increasing it income-producing capacity. Along with the validity of the economic policy's most important goals, this means a certain change of emphasis. The consolidation of the balance situation must be achieved increasingly by improving the qualitative indicators of economic activity. This also means that we can halt the decrease of real wages and of accumulation; then, if possible, we can aim for a modest increase in them.

Laying the foundations for more dynamic economic development than that of previous years is all the more necessary because the low rate of development or even stagnation beyond a certain point can become a limitation on necessary structural changes, just as can development which does not take objective conditions into consideration.

We must be aware of the fact that this realistic demand does not depend solely on our decision, as the enlivening of the economy has considerable internal and external limitations. We cannot count on the improvement of foreign market conditions while we must also face increasing demands in our foreign trade with the socialist countries.

The basis of our economy is cooperation with the CEMA countries, particularly the Soviet Union. We cannot count on an accelerated revival of our exports to the capitalist countries and on a considerable improvement in export conditions even if the boom were to steadily increase, as its structure does not favor our endowments. All this limits imports, which are one of the fundamental ingredients for accelerating economic growth.

We must be careful with the faster growth resulting from intensification of the domestic market because, considering the current structure of the economy and its level of efficiency, this would increase exorbitantly the demand for energy, imports, and materials, which would lead to consequences different from our intentions. An economic policy conception, therefore, which, starting from intrinsically justified sociopolitical and economic development demands, unilaterally aims only at the acceleration of growth by all means, would come into conflict with its own efforts for improvement.

Regarding the internal and external conditions of our development, the acceleration of economic growth can be emplemented through the simultaneous assertion of several requirements. First of all, we can speak only about balance-oriented growth; second, the growth must go together with structural changes; and third, only growth which feeds on intensive resources is desirable.

Balance-oriented growth means that in our trade with socialist countries, along with maintaining a balanced exchange of goods, we must fulfill our interstate obligations; in our trade with capitalist countries we must maintain steadily and on a long-term basis a surplus of exports over imports. Concerning our internal relations, we must also strengthen the growth of internal consumption of national income and the balance in other areas such as the budget, purchasing power and commodity supply, and the investment and manpower market.

But balance-oriented economic policy also requires that in the area of distribution -- thus for instance also in social policy -- certain changes of emphasis and modifications should take place. During recent years, as a result of the decrease in the real value of certain social and financial allocations, concrete social tensions have emerged whose solution must be started in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Social policy faces numerous demands waiting to be fulfilled, but most importantly distribution should be more just and increasingly help those in need. The problems faced by those with low pensions, people beginning their careers, young people establishing a family, and those in disadvantageous situations are well known. Economic common sense as well as social justice require that we allocate more material and human support first of all to the socially needy, to those who cannot make ends meet without social help. In order to create the necessary resources for this and at the same time to make the distribution more just, certain elements of our social policy must be modernized. We will reduce tensions, however, only if we do not count merely on the growth of national income, but instead initiate regroupings within the resources currently used for social policy.

We will be able to fulfill the urgent requirement of structural reorganization if all that brings about technical and technological progress, and thus lays the foundations for and is representative of competitive and profitable production, can dynamically develop, and if all that is uneconomic, out-of-date, and noncompetitive is not given an opportunity to develop and is proportionally forced back. The breakthrough points of both the branches and the groups of products must be found. Therefore, there is a need to carry out production programs such as electronics production, the development of biotechnology, robot-technology, pharmaceutical chemistry, the vehicle industry, the implementation of cereal and meat programs in agriculture, energy saving, the utilization of secondary materials and a range of other areas which meet the requirements of today and tomorrow and not those of yesterday.

These conditions and requirements must be suitable in such a way that we can count only on intensive resources for all this. Hungary does not presently possess extensive resources in raw materials, manpower, or financial means. Therefore, it must produce more relying on existing resources. And this increase must be reflected first of all in quality. We must weigh our performance against the world market. The destiny and future of our people, of our nation depends on whether we can compete in the world market. If we can hold our own the result of our work will also be reflected in the development of our living standard. It is therefore necessary to revitalize first the economy's value-producing capacity and then to increase consumption based on this. The further development of our economic macromanagement system serves these goals. We expect from the changes to be implemented over the following years in the three fields of economic macromanagement -- planning, regulation, and the institutional, organizational system -- that these goals will encourage those pursuing an ecnomic activity more tangibly than before to adapt more flexibly to circumstances, to the mobilization of resources, and in this way to the realization of our socialist goals.

APRO CONCLUDES ALGERIAN VISIT; LEAVES FOR SYRIA

LD161330 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Mr Antal Apro, the speaker of the Hungarian parliament, has paid a 6-day visit to Algeria. The discussions centered on cooperation between the two parliaments. The Hungarian delegation has left Algeria for Syria.

PPF DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

LD210403 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 20 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF), which visited Venezuela, Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico from November 4 to 19 under the leadership of General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, returned to Budapest Tuesday.

The delegation studied political and social life and expanded the ties of the People's Front movement with parties and partner organizations. In talks with politicians the delegation gave briefs on Hungary and the work of PPF. The parties highly appreciated the comprehensive national agreement and cooperation being realized under the PPF. The delegation expressed the Hungarian people's solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua, the peoples in Central America and the Caribbean, and with forces struggling for social progress.

BUDAPEST REMINDS CANDIDATES OF TAX ALLOWANCES

LD201105 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Summary] Economic work collectives, enterprise work collectives, economic associations, industrial and service industry cooperatives, subgroups, and small artisans are entitled to tax allowances if they produce environmental-protection or energy-saving appliances, medical instruments, carry out maintenance work or participate in special government programs.

However, despite the fact that they are entitled to an allowance of 30 percent of their taxable income adn an extra 10 percent if their personal innovation is involved, only about 60 candidates out of a possible 3,000 have applied because they do not know of the program's existence. It is a fact of life that members of enterprise work collectives who are entitled to a 15 percent allowance do not read the official publications where the matter is made public, and management familiar with these publications does not inform them. Despite repeated announcements, in 1982 less than 100, in 1983 a few hundred, and in 1984 only 540 small artisans have applied.

COMMITTEES DISCUSS SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

LD201210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Summary] The economy's influence on settlement development; the independence of the provincial units of nationwide enterprises; the need for better communication and transportation facilities and market information; the necessity to improve the road network, to free the capital from traffic, to reduce air pollution, and to improve housing and home building, are some of the subjects in the settlement development program for the period up to the year 2000 which will be debated by the National Assembly next spring.

Many aspects of these subjects were debated today in a joint session of two National Assembly standing committees, the Administrative, Legal, and Judicial Committee and the Construction and Transportation Committee. Jozsef Kerenyi, member of the latter and deputy for Bacs-Kiskun County, summed up today's proceedings for Budapest Radio.

[Kerenyi] "The branch approach is predominant in all areas despite the fact that settlement development policy is not the property of one branch; and indeed, a coordination of all ministries is needed for a unified and successful policy and its implementation. However, we have yet to learn to analyze such issues as settlement development on a national economy level. For example, railraod transport may be made profitable from a branch ministry point of view, but it may be uneconomical nationally. It is not just a question of money, either. Without a coherent settlement development program the same mistakes will occur again. For example, when a four-lane road was built through the center of Baja town there was no lack of money. Although housing needs will not be quantitively eliminated by 1990 the involvement of private home-building will bring a qualitative improvement."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro president of the National Assembly, have received on his introductory visit Mohamed Mechati [name as published], ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Nov 84 AU] Budapest, November 16 (MTI) -- Tivadar Ivan, Hungary's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Netherlands was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. He is to leave for the Netherlands in the coming days. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 15 Nov 84 LD]

AUSTRIAN TRADE TALKS -- A joint committee meeting was held in Vienna from 7 to 8 November, which was chaired by Peter Veress, foreign trade minister, and Norbert Steger, Austrian vice chancellor and minister of trade and industry. The two sides informed each other about their countries' economic development and concluded that their economic cooperation strengthened during 1984. They evaluated the rate of growth in the exchange of goods as promising. It is also pleasing that, contrary to the previous Hungarian deficit, a balanced turnover is expected until the end of the year. At the conclusion of the talks, the two ministers signed a protocol. During his visit in Vienna, Peter Veress held talks with Leopold Gratz, foreign minister, Ferdinand Lacina, transport minister; and Rudolf Salinger, chairman of the federative economic chamber. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Nov 84 p 5 AU]

FRG'S GENSCHER POSTPONES VISIT; REASONS CITED

Doubts Cast on Normalization

LD210916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Now a report just received from Bonn:

[Begin Tepli recording] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister, postponed his visit to Poland. It is officially reported here that the reason for postponing the trip is that the visit program was not worked out until the last moment. Three of the reasons mentioned are refusal to grant an entry visa for 1 of 49 accompanying journalists who represents Springer's DIE WELT, the Polish Government's refusal to allow Genscher to visit the tomb of a former German soldier in Poland, and matters raised by the goverment spokesman at the last press conference concerning the laying of a wreath at Father Jerzy Popieluszko's grave. As emphasized here, the visit was postponed, not canceled.

It was supposed to be the beginning of a fresh revival of East-West dialogue. The day before yesterday Genscher received Soviet Ambassador Semenov. As stated here, the visit to Poland was to begin a series of further trips in the near future to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. [end recording]

That was Jerzy Tepli reporting from Bonn.

And now Jan Gadomski comments.

[Begin Gadomski recording] This is a success for all those forces in the FRG which are against clearing the situation between our states and the unequivocal attitude by the FRG toward fundamental issues in mutual relations. This is the result of pressure by the social and nationalist right, the divisions which are present not only among FRG political activists, but also in the highest state leadership. The cancellation of the visit to Poland by the West German vice chancellor and foreign minister confirms the dangerous advancement of the FRG Government toward revanchist circles and views. It raises doubts about the ability of this government to normalize relations with Poland. [end recording]

Sejm's Wojna 'Regrets' Decision

LD211028 Hamburg DPA in German 0954 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Nov (DPA) -- Ryszard Wojna, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Polish Sejm, regretted the cancellation of today's visit by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. This visit was to have been "one of the important elements in the process of building our relations with the Western states," he said in an interview with DPA.

He sees the cancellation, among other things, as a sign "that Bonn has given in to the policy of Washington, which wants to exclude Poland from the East-West dialogue which is again starting to develop on limited detente." Washington still expects a worsening of Poland's internal situation. It is particularly regrettable that the Federal Republic of all countries has given way to this political pressure.

Political circles in Warsaw pointed out that the official reasons given by Genscher for the cancellation could hardly be the real motives because they are too insignificant to endanger such a great and historic task as the normalization of relations between the two countries.

URBAN, TU MINISTER HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE 20 NOV

Genscher Visit, Popieluszko

LD201929 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Here now is the announced report on the news conference by Government spokesman Jerzy Urban with foreign journalists.

[Reporter] Taking part in today's news conference alongside Government spokesman Jerzy Urban was Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek. He was first to answer questions.

[Begin Urban recording] First, the FRG Government should clear up various issues concerning relations between Poland and the FRG. FRG Government representatives do not speak with one voice on Polish matters. In different situations and at different times they stress different aspects, so to speak, of their stances; or they even say mutually contradictory things that at any rate are not cohesive. Clarification of the situation, then, is the first thing we expect from this visit. [end recording]

[Reporter] Next, answering a question about whether the arrest of Kazimierz Mijal is linked with the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the spokesman said among other things:

[Begin Urban recording] There is no proof that the illegal activity of Kazimierz Mijal is linked with the Popieluszko case. We do not rule this out, however. Kazimierz Mijal was distributing his political writings in November; in any case, he personally put (?them) in mail boxes, which made his arrest easier, if we are talking about circumstances; and in these writings there were statements to the effect that the present Polish authorities are a military dictatorship, a military dictatorship linked with the church and other rightist forces; and there was a statement that the killing of Father Popieluszko was the result of the authorities' tolerance of this kind of activity by the clergy, of their links with the church.

Investigation into the activity of Kazimierz Mijal and of his associate has just begun, so it is impossible to speak about its results. Kazimierz Mijal speaks about his activity but keeps all his contacts secret. His associate refuses to give evidence at all. At this moment the investigation into when and how Kazimierz Mijal illegally came to Poland is continuing. There is only an assumption that he arrived in the summer of last year. The fact that the secretary general of this illegal Communist Party went around and personally delivered his correspondence to mail boxes indicates that he does not represent a large group. However, he possessed a certain sum of money which indicates that his activity might be financed, because he does not work and has no clear resources.

Kazimierz Mijal was accused of participating in an illegal union in order to cause public unrest, that he prepared and disseminated publications slandering our system and the supreme organs of state authority, and that he illegally crossed the border, thus returning to the Poland which he left in 1956 with the help of diplomatic staff in the Albanian Emassy in Warsaw.

Kazimierz Mijal used forged documents when he left Poland, and this time he used a forged identity card belonging to a pensioner. [end recording]

[Reporter] In conclusion I would like to present an excerpt from the government spokesman's reply to a question on how the investigation into the death of Father Popieluszko is progressing.

[Begin Urban recording] I would like to assure you for the umpteenth time that the investigation is energetically seeking possible instigators and that the nonstop search will continue.

It is possible that the trial will begin before the possible instigators have been found. It is possible that more knowledge may be gained during the trial itself for one has the impression that the accused, including the main persons charged, are still not fully aware of their legal position and of the penalties Polish law envisages for a killing of this kind. Namely, Polish law envisages severe penalties for a killing, up to and including the death penalty. It may be that when this truth gets through to Grzegorz Piotrowski then they will be more inclined to give the possible source. In connection with this I would like to say that the Polish authorities are most concerned to know who it was who struck this blow against our policy and who arranged the provocation: who these people are who desire and are able to bring about such a thing in Poland, at least on this occasion. No one is more concerned than the authorities to get to the bottom of who caused this killing and who was behind it. [end recording]

Prosecutors Appointed

LD201941 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Back to the government spokesman's news conference at the INTERPRESS headquarters. Minister Jerzy Urban referred to the investigation into the Father Jerzy Popieluszko murder case. He said:

[Begin Urban recording] The Warsaw Curia has sent a document to the Prosecutor General's Office with a list of plenipotentiaries. They are lawyer Andrzej Grabinski from the 25th bar group and lawyer Jan Olszewski from group No 1, proposing that they be appointed plenipotentiaries of the injured party, Marianna Popieluszko. This document states that they are authorized to represent the interests of the Warsaw Metropolitan Curia as well. So, these lawyers are to be appointed as auxiliary prosecutors and matters are being clarified regarding their being given access to the investigation procedures. Professor Byrdy reports that the work on the final verdict in the autopsy is finished. The role of Pietruszka in the crime is being cleared up. The point is whether he incited the killing of Father Popieluszko, gave assistance in his killing, or just tolerated specified actions by Piotrowski. [end recording]

Banning From Meetings Addressed

LD210027 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Excerpts] For our next item we go over to Benny Lutkiewicz for his report from the government spokesman's weekly press conference:

First, what several foreign press correspondents were told a short time ago in the Foreign Affairs Ministry of their contacts with illegal structures, particularly the so-called human rights monitoring groups. Replying to several questions, Mr Urban made it quite clear that by participating in meetings which are banned under Polish law, the correspondents are performing an illegal act and would have to bear the natural consequences. Mr Urban stressed he was speaking of illegal meetings with a specific objective, as understood by the 1932 presidential decree on associations. The spokesman wholly refuted any suggestion that by pointing to the illegality of participation in such meetings, Poland was acting contradictory to the 1975 Helsinki Conference Final Act and its various provisions.

Another matter which attracted attention was the arrest last week in Warsaw of Kazimierz Mijal, a Polish Government minister in the 1950's, who defected to Albania in 1966 and has since been delivering anti-Polish utterances from Radio Tirana. He, seemingly, returned to Poland some considerable time ago and has been living in Warsaw under forged documents. His principal occupation has been to send, through the post, [word indistinct] statements severely criticizing the present government, which he calls a military dictatorship. This printed material, which was posted to various embassies and Polish professional and social organizations, also suggests that these contacts stood behind the murder of Father Popieluszko. To the moment, however, nothing points to Mr Mijal's activities having anything in common with the Popieluszko affair, remarked the spokesman. One remark struck my ear in this respect. It turns out that two major criticisms preferred by Mr Mijal in his various printed declarations were that a creeping reintroduction of capitalism is under way in Poland and that the present trade unions are biassed totally towards the material consumption of their members.

ILO Withdrawal Defended

LD201543 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Nov. 20 -- Stanislaw Ciosek, minister-member of the Council of Ministers, here today told newsmen accredited in Warsaw that the Polish Government is aware that Poland's withdrawal from the ILO is an extreme move.

He expressed regret that note had been taken of the so-called report by the so-called "commission of inquiry". The Polish Government has been displaying patience for three years now towards anti-Polish activities pursued in the forum of that organization by circles hostile to Poland. Those circles abused the organization with an eye to a brutal interference in Poland's internal affairs. The Polish Government continues to take every opportunity to solve the problem, Ciosek declared.

Minister Ciosek firmly stressed that Poland was forced to take the decision to quit the ILO, and that it is the circles hostile to Poland within that organization that bear the blame for that move.

The minister recalled that Poland's stance had been backed by the socialist states, which voiced full solidarity with it.

Minister Jerzy Urban had told foreign newsmen that Poland is at one with the struggle waged by the British miners for the right to life, as those strikes should be characterized just in this way.

On the other hand we are linked with Great Britain by long-term agreements on coal supplies. Many countries, including the U.S. and Australia, intensify their exports of coal to Great Britain at present.

Poland is indebted to Great Britain and must repay its debt. Halting supplies would mean halting repayment of debts.

If all the suppliers agreed on embargo on coal supplies to Great Britain, Poland would join that embargo. Otherwise, it would break contracts and, at the same time, give grounds to competitors.

Minister Urban said that the Polish Government expects the oncoming visit to Poland by the FRG alternate chancellor [as recieved], Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to clarify the issues connected with Polish-FRG relations, since representatives of the federal government have been speaking in different voices, uttering contradictory statements.

The Polish Government also expects an improvement in relations with the FRG in all planes, a change in the federal government's policy through giving up the support for revisionist forces and the stress on matters of dispute which hamper cooperation.

TU Relations Assessed

LD210606 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Minister Jerzy Urban met Polish and foreign journalists at the INTERPRESS Center. Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of trade union affairs, took part in the conference. He commented, among other things, on the cooperation between the government and trade unions.

[Begin Ciosek recording] As you may recall, a very intensive dialogue between representatives of the government and trade unions is in progress, concerning the implementation of the various postulates brought up by unionists at a meeting with the leadership of the party and the government in the Nowotko engineering works. There was a whole list of problems and union postulates raised at that meeting. Some of these postulates have already been fulfilled. Some of them are of such great importance that we shall have to wait for the national trade union meeting. It was difficult to discuss many of these subjects with 120 or so federations. We must wait for the union meeting so that we can begin a detailed exchange of opinions.

The postulates of greater weight concern the rights of trade unions, their greater... or the taking over by trade unions of whole sectors of social life in Poland. They concern spheres such as culture, sport, tourism, recreation, social insurance, some elements of health care, sanatoria, and so on.

The subject of collective labor agreements, however, is one on which there is no full agreement with trade unions. We must define legally, pass a law in the Sejm, on what a collective labor agreement is, what it deals with, and who are the parties to it, and later begin negotiating these collective labor agreements. In the schedule and parallel to the discussion on the 5-year plan, we envisage negotiating collective labor agreements in the second half of 1985. These materials were passed to all trade union federations for review a few days ago. We expect their views within a month. The first opinions have already reached us. [end recording]

TRYBUNA LUDU: RIGHTS COMMITTEES SEEK 'ANARCHY'

LD201552 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 20 -- TRYBUNA LUDU today characterized the people who were taken by what it termed a whim to found illegal Human Rights Monitoring Committees (KOP) in Poland, and said "they chose the way of professional anti-communists. That which was the reason for the nation's and the party's concern meant joy to them and a reason to stir up unrest, exert pressure, and promote destabilisation.

"An isolated case of political banditry became a comfortable springboard for the opponents of socialism to reappear on the surface and irritate Poland's life. The target is the same: a weak authority and weak state as a step towards anarchy and chaos, both playing into their hands", the daily says.

"Founding the Human Rights Monitoring Committee (KOP) does not serve Poles' cause. Agreement and the line of socialist renewal is the alternative chosen by society. There will be no repetition of anarchy", it concludes.

POLITBURO EXAMINES SUPPLIES; APPROVES VISITS

LD210335 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] A moment ago we received a report on a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on social benefits and a report on the population's living conditions in the years 1981-84, taking workers' families into special consideration. The Politburo also acquainted itself with the forecast for supplies of foodstuffs until the end of this year and in the first half of next year. The usefulness of measures to ensure the optimal use of this year's agricultural production and their improvement of the food market situation was pointed out. It was also recognized as necessary to consider the conditions for limiting food rationing next year.

The Politburo approved the results of the talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, held during the friendly working visit to the GDR. A report was also approved on the course and results of the official visit of friendship by the party and state delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

COUNCIL HEARS JARUZELSKI; APPROVES DRAFTS

LD201041 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers has held a meeting during which Wojciech Jaruzelski told members of the government about his meetings with Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker. He emphasized that broad possibilities for further improvement and expansion of cooperation in all spheres were pointed out during the talks. The talks confirmed the unity of cooperation between Poland, Hungary, and the GDR in the international arena, which serves the strengthening of the entire socialist community.

At this meeting the Council of Ministers also approved the 1985 Central Annual Plan. The drafts of the state budget, the balance of payments, and the credits plan, which are closely linked with the central annual plan, were also approved. The Council of Ministers amended the decree concerning payments to the state fund for vocational incentives and the principles for defining the index of increases in remuneration which are tax-free.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT RECEPTION FOR PDRY VISITORS

AU191513 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Nov 84 p 2

["Summary" of speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 12 November reception in Warsaw for the PDRY delegation led by PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad]

[Text] Greatly esteemed Comrade General Secretary, dear Yemeni comrades and friends: I cordially greet you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] party and state delegation accompanying you.

Your visit has opened an important stage of development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries. You represent a country which is geographically remote from Poland but which is close to us. In particular, the experience of liberation struggles waged by our peoples brings us closer together. During 123 years of enslavement and 6 years of cruel Hitlerite occupation our people continued indefatigably to fight for their independent existence. The domination of colonialism in Yemen, which was broken from time to time by national uprisings, lasted 129 years.

The memory of these historical experiences is still alive today when our parties and countries, overcoming many obstacles and difficulties, are making efforts to ensure our two peoples' comprehensive development.

We greatly respect the achievements of the Yemeni people who, having chosen the socialist road to development, are implementing the historic task of setting up the foundations of the system of social justice.

We are full of sincere praise for the policy pursued by the PDRY and the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] led by you, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. We praise the progressive changes in the consciousness of your people and support your persevering efforts to set up just foundations for uniting the Yemeni people and to develop neighborly relations in the region.

Such foreign policy helps strengthen the unity of the Arab progressive forces and amounts to a valuable internationalist contribution to the struggle against imperialist threat and the policy of oppression, blackmail, and sanctions.

This is especially important in the present international situation, which is marked by a growing threat to peace and national security. The imperialist cold war circles led by the U.S. Administration have halted the process of detente, are trying to pursue the policy of strength, and are thinking of ruling the world. The monstrous arms programs are signal proof that Washington is seeking to reverse the course of history both in the socialist part of Europe and in other countries with a socialist orientation, including the progressive Arab countries. In addition, fanning tension in the various regions of our globe, is causing destabilization and is encouraging revisionist and revanchist tendencies.

The socialist community and the Soviet Union, which plays a particular defensive role, resolutely oppose these threats. Next, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed the situation in the Middle East, which, he said, amounts to a potential threat on a larger scale and is pregnant with dangers to world peace. Israel's attacks against Lebanon, U.S. intervention, the consolidation of the occupation of the Arab lands, and the implementation of the U.S.-Israeli strategic-military cooperation are irrefutable proof that their expansionist plans and actions are closely coordinated.

Our position on settling the Middle East conflict is a matter of principle. It is an unchangeable position. We support a comprehensive solution that takes into account the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands. The principles of such a solution should be drawn up by an international conference on the Middle East.

We take the view, W. Jaruzelski said, that in order to achieve equitable and lasting solutions all the Arab countries facing the common enemy must unite their efforts. We highly value the role played by the Yemeni comrades in all these activities, including those that seek to achieve the unity of the PLO. In this spirit we also declare ourselves for an immediate end to the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Esteemed Comrade 'Ali, esteemed guests, our ideological bonds and the common aims of our struggle are a good basis for further promoting the friendly relations between our countries.

We are convinced that your visit will help strengthen the links between the PDRY and the PPR and that it will define the mutually advantageous planes of our cooperation in all areas. Efforts to tighten and expand the contacts between the PZPR and the YSP will have a prominent place in this cooperation.

I am convinced that the favorable results of your visit will help further develop the fraternal relations between the PPR and the PDRY.

With this in mind I raise this toast to the friendship between the Polish and Yemeni peoples, to cooperation between our parties, to your health, Comrade General Secretary, to further successes of the Yemeni people in constructing a favorable future for their homeland, and to lasting peace.

TRADE WITH ALBANIA TO REACH R35.5 MILLION

LD201944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Trade between Poland and Albania will reach the R35.5 million mark next year. A protocol on trade cooperation signed in Warsaw envisages that we will import from Albania, among other things, asphalt, cables, copper wires, tobacco and cigarettes, ready-made clothes and knitwear, and fruits and vegatable products. At the same time we will export mining equipment, industrial ventilators, technical designs, instructions, and equipment for a pyrite calcination plant and a plant producing electrodes. There are also plans to export coal and rolled products.

JARUZELSKI ON NEED FOR CONFIDENCE IN AUTHORITIES

LD201152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The tasks of the state administration were discussed at the conference of voivodas in Warsaw, in which Wojciech Jaruzelski took part.

To conclude the deliberations, Wojciech Jaruzelski took the floor. With reference to the subjects discussed, he emphasized that the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum has provided a great opportunity to consolidate the socialist state and increase the efficiency of the administration's actions in the service of the citizen and the country. The necessity to continually strengthen social confidence in the authorities' actions was deemed a task of extraordinary importance by the premier, because this confidence is the foundation of the development of democracy and the strengthening of renewal.

13TH RCP CONGRESS RESUMES PROCEEDINGS 20 NOV

AU201210/AU202016 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1100 GMT and in hourly casts this morning carries 10-15 minute reports on the second day of the 13th RCP Congress proceedings. According to the announcer the proceedings resumed at 0700 GMT in the presence of "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and other party-state leaders," with discussion on the agenda points.

The morning proceedings reportedly are chaired by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. The morning session was opened by Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, who presented the commission's report. Vilcu is reported to have briefed the congress on the activity carried out by the Central Auditing Commission since the last congress and expressed complete adherence to the country's domestic and foreign policy.

All morning casts carry reports on speeches by various delegates from Bucharest and the provinces, who reportedly discussed achievements in their fields, praised Ceausescu's report to the congress, fully supported the party-state domestic and foreign policy, and enthusiastically endorsed the proposal that Ceausescu be reelected party secretary general. Among the more prominent speakers thus far are Vasile Barbulescu, Olt County RCP Committee first secretary, and Teodor Roman, Teleorman County RCP Committee first secretary, who spoke about local achievements and concerns in their respective counties, and Elena Ceausescu, who outlined major achievements in industry and agriculture closely linked to science. She also stressed the need to continue the search for new energy resources.

At 1100 GMT the announcer says that the plenary proceedings are continuing and that further details will be provided in later casts.

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1400 GMT carries a 10-minute review of the plenum session in the morning of the second day of the 13th RCP Congress, covered in the preceding paragraph, and adds the following information:

Ion Radu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, presented the report of the Credentials Committee, which was unanimously endorsed by the congress.

The congress also unanimously approved the composition of the commission designed to prepare proposals for the central party bodies, namely the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission.

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT carries a 15-minute report on the resumption of the plenary proceedings in the afternoon, under the chairmanship of Elena Ceausescu. After reporting on a number of other regional delegates who had addressed the congress, including Iosif Szasz, first secretary of the Harghita County RCP Committee, and Ion Patan, minister of light industry, the announcer provides a 2-minute report on Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu's speech, which "dealt extensively with socioeconomic achievements in the past 4 years of the 5-year plan and with basic guidelines and orientations of Romanian economy in the next 5-year plan."

In a further 20-minute report by Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1600 GMT, the announcer presents 1-2 minute outlines of speeches made by other delegates to the congress. All speakers reportedly praised Ceausescu's report, fully endorsed the congress documents, spoke about achievements and concerns in their own particular fields, and supported Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection.

The most prominent of these speakers is Defense Minister Constantin Olteanu, who is reported to have said that "the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reflects the consistent concern of our party and state with the defense of the fatherland" and that "the Romanian Army is ready to defend, along with all the people, the revolutionary achievements and supreme assets of our socialist society and the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the state. The Army will strictly carry out the orders given by the fatherland and the supreme commander, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu."

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1800 GMT carries an 18-minute report on the second part of the afternoon congress proceedings which reportedly were chaired by Central Committee member Iochim Moga. The announcer reports on other delegates addressing the congress, including 1-3 minute reports on speeches by Lina Ciobanu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Bucharest Mayor Gheorghe Pana; and Vice President Manea Manescu, who reportedly stressed, among other things, that "the main characteristic of our uniform national plan is the harmonious blending of the entire nation's present interests with future ones by ensuring a high growth rate of accumulation and an enlarged socialist reproduction." All speakers referred to activity in their particular fields and also supported Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection.

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1900 GMT carries a 3-minute review of today's RCP Congress proceedings, after which the announcer says that today's afternoon session concluded "a short while ago" and that the "plenary proceedings will be resumed tomorrow."

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 2000 GMT carries a 12-minute review of today's congress proceedings, which adds nothing new to the above reports.

Auditing Commission Report

AU201743 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1624 GMT 20 Nov 84

["The 13th Congress of the RCP -- Report of the Central Auditing Commission" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1984 -- This report, presented before the 13th Congress of the RCP by Vasile Vilcu, highlights the importance of the great forum of the Romanian Communists and then mentions that since the 12th congress the activity carried out by the Central Auditing Commission has been organized and proceeded in agreement with the stipulations in the statute of the Romanian Communist Party.

The financial, economic and management activity carried out by the country party organizations, the central institutions and the economic units of the party and by the mass and public organizations, reads the report, proceeded according to the party decisions and the country's laws. It aimed constantly to diminish continuously the spending while enhancing incomes, to amplify the quality aspects and specific efficiency in each sector, to use more efficiently the material, financial and currency resources, to strengthen self-administration and self-financing.

The execution of the budget has been analysed regularly by the Executive Political Committee and the Secretariat of the Central Committee that took concrete measures for a firm application of the principles of the new economic and financial mechanism by all the units and in all the activities of the party, this leading to important [words indistinct] to the budget of the party at the conclusion of every passing year, and enabling self-financing of all the party activity.

Currently all the county party organizations as well as the organization of the Bucharest municipality operate on a self-financing base.

Important funds were earmarked for cadre training and retraining. Over the last five years more than 57 thousand cadres attended various training courses at the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and at the intercounty party schools.

The Central Auditing Commission is paying special attention to continuously improving the activity carried out to look into and solve the demands, letters and intimations the working people address to the party central bodies.

The lower number of letters addressed to the party central bodies is mainly a result of a more consistent implementation of the demand worked by the party leadership that in solving the requests and intimations of the working people the balance should move towards the territorial bodies, and of their greater preoccupation with looking into and solving the problems posed in the letters and during interviews. The practice according to which the letters are verified at the sight has been expanded, greater attention has been paid to learning the causes of certain negative phenomena, while the press, the radio and television are now concerned to a greater extent with this important type of relation between the party and the people.

The activity carried out to look into and solve the letters and intimations of the working people was analysed quarterly by the Secretariat of the Central Committee, twice a year by the Executive Political Committee and annually by plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the party, and on each occasion adequate tasks were set for the party, state, mass and public bodies.

The report shows that the contents of a large number of letters pointed out a characteristic feature, a great spirit of public responsibility for the major problems of the economic and social activity, yet -- although analyses show an improvement of the activity carried out to solve letters -- not everywhere most responsible action was taken to solve the letters and intimations in the spirit of the law, a series of deviations and short-comings being stopped only when citizens addressed the higher bodies of the party. Consequently the report asks for firmer action in view of eliminating these drawbacks.

At the conclusion of the report full agreement is expressed with the documents submitted for debate and endorsement by the 13th Congress of the RCP.

Credentials Committee Report

AU201613 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1503 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1984 -- A report of the Credentials Committee read by Ion Radu shows that the 13th congress was preceeded by report and election general meetings and conferences in all party organizations. Held in a highly democratic atmosphere characteristic of the RCP, in strict agreement with the Romanian Communist Party statute and the rules for party local elections, they were an opportunity for all party members to engage more firmly in the wide-ranging activity for the unswerving implementation of the party programme, of party directives and resolutions.

Participants in meetings and conferences voiced their unanimous will, the will of the whole people that Nicolae Ceausescu be re-elected to the highest office of RCP general secretary.

With high party requirements prevailing, the report and election general meetings and conferences made an in-depth analysis of the party bodies and organizations in view of rallying the efforts of all Communists, of working people to fulfill party and state resolutions, the economic and social development plans and programmes and permanently improve society organization and administration, established specific measures to raise further the whole work of governing economic and social life, increase the efficiency of the political, organization and educational work. [paragraph as received]

In the spirit of the party statutory provisions and of June 1984 CC of the RCP Plenum resolution, the leading bodies, auditing commissions and delegates to the 13th congress were elected by Bucharest city and county organizations conferences which also made nominations for the party's central bodies.

A verification of the documents of all these conferences by the Credentials Committee enabled it to state that, in compliance with the norm of representation that the June 27-28 plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP put at one delegate for one thousand and one hundred party members, 3,127 delegates were elected to reflect a party membership of 3,440,000 as on September 30.

The congress is attended by 3,114 delegates with 13 delegates being unable to take part.

The following is the social background of the delegates: 1,064 workers, 465 farmers, 180 engineers and technicians, 161 research and design workers and teaching staff, 638 party and mass organizations activists, 463 men of letters and arts, journalists, physicians, jurists, students as well as local and central state administrative workers, 95 officers of the Armed Forces, 61 pensioneers. Of the total number of delegates, 1,236 work in industry, construction and transport, 756 in agriculture, 1,135 in other areas of activity.

As far as length of service is concerned, 96 delegates have been members of the party since its underground period, 550 have been in the party since 1944-1948, and 2,481 have been admitted to the party since 1952.

A percentage of 90.84 of the delegates are Romanian, 7.13 per cent are Romanians of Magyar nationality, 1.28 per cent are Romanians of German nationality, with the rest being Romanians of other nationalities, faithfully mirroring the national composition of the party. There are 1,142 women delegates, or 36.52 of the total number of delegates.

The Credentials Commission found that the statutory provisions and the rule for the election of delegates to the party's 13th congress, the June resolution of the CC of the RCP plenum had been duly observed and submitted the credentials of all 3,127 delegates for approval.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PZPR'S JOZEF CZYREK

AU201749 Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1984 -- Romania's President and RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 20 Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP, that party's chief delegate to the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

[Warsav International Service in English at 2230 GMT on 20 November adds: "On Tuesday, Mr Czyrek, as well as alternative Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the PZPR, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, of the Polish delegation, were received by Romania's political and government leader, Nicolae Ceausescu."]

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The guest was highly appreciative of the report read to the congress by the RCP general secretary, and emphasized the importance of that document which opens new prospects to the manysided development of Socialist Romania.

During the interview which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, reference was made with satisfaction to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and people, in keeping with summit decisions. It was also considered that conditions existed for the expansion of those relations on political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other planes, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

USSR OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP MEETING

AU202028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/11/1984 -- The CPSU delegation led by Vladimir V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first secretary of the CC of the Ukrainian Communist Party, who attend the works of the 13th RCP Congress, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, paid a visit to Arges County, on November 20.

In the morning, the members of the delegation accompanied by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian deputy prime minister, had an interview with representatives of local party and state bodies at the headquarters of the RCP county committee, during which they were told about the main coordinates of the socioeconomic development of the country and the concerns of party bodies and organizations for the fulfillment of the tasks incumbent on them.

Next, the delegation was round the Dacia car enterprise. The visit ended with a Romanian-Soviet friendship meeting attended by numerous working people.

Addressing the audience, Vasile Dragomir, secretary of the enterprise's party committee, evoked the growing course of the traditional relation of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the RCP and CPSU, between Romania and the USSR, with emphasis on the decisive role of talks and meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow, in the expansion and deepening of these relations, moments which marked a new and higher stage in the evolution of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Vladimir V. Shcherbitskiy spoke next and thanked for the hospitable reception extended to the members of the CPSU delegation and conveyed, on behalf of Soviet Communists, a cordial salute to the collectivity of car builders of Pitesti. Showing that at present, the Soviet-Romanian cooperation helps the two countries' progress on the road to socialism and communism, the speaker pointed to the significance of the talks between Konstantin Chernenko and Nicolae Ceausescu during which the joint resolve was expressed to further expand the Soviet-Romanian relations of friendship and cooperation, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equal rights and mutual respect.

PROFESSOR ARRESTED FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITIES

LD201933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1804 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- It was reported today that a Belgrade District Court investigative judge has decided to open an investigation against Milan Mladenovic, a professor from Belgrade, and an order for his temporary arrest was issued because of the justified suspicion that he committed the criminal act of participating in hostile activity under Article 131 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

It has been learned that, following a brief period of specialist research, Mladenovic remained in Paris where he maintained constant links with the leadership of Chetnik emigres. He worked in the editorial office of the journal SAVREMENIK, published by a group of emigres in Paris. Over a long period of time he wrote articles of hostile content, which he published under various names in the emigre press. When he returned to this country a large number of books and newspapers published by certain Chetnik groups abroad were found in his possession.

ATTEMPTS AT UNIVERSITY TO 'INSTIGATE UNREST'

AU202041 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Communists of Belgrade University are ready to join without hesitation in action that should contribute to a true affirmation of the ideological and action ability of the LCY, it was said at a session of the university LC Committee which analyzed the results of the public discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum. The basic demands expressed in the discussion are: more unity and more responsibility in the party and in society. Mirjana Trajkovic reports:

The public discussion at Belgrade University has fully justified its purpose. It was shown that at this moment of truth, as it was called, the creative and intellectual spirit of the university and the faith in the possibility of changing one's own position and of a more active role in solving social problems have been awakened.

Today Bogdan Trifunovic, member of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the necessity of changes in the political system. These changes, Trifunovic said, have been initiated by life itself and not by some political leadership. A serious political discussion is needed on the manner in which evident problems in the functioning of the political system may be resolved. Therefore, sniping and questions as to who is impeding changes and what is being achieved by them are ruled out, Bogdan Trifunovic said, among other things.

The standard of living of the students and their real position in adopting important decisions of vital interest to them were also not neglected in the discussion. As Slobodan Unkovic, president of the university committee, said, this came to expression during the recent decision to increase the prices of services, accommodations, and food in student dormitories and cafeterias. Students were not even informed about increasing prices, let alone given any participation in making the decision, Unkovic said.

Later during the session, Slobodan Unkovic informed members of the university committee about attempts to introduce unrest at the university. The recent attempt at two colleges to read a pamphlet by one of the six accused who are being tried was energetically prevented by the students. The attempt of antiself-managing forces to instigate unrest in some student dormitories, and especially in the student city, also met with complete failure. On that occasion, Unkovic stressed, real values and the high consciousness of students in the student city and other student dormitories and at the Belgrade University at large came to the fore.

It is now certain that the justified dissatisfaction of students because of their insufficient involvement in the process of forming (accomodation and) food prices was sought for exploitation by those who have no connection with the actual interests of students, but want to introduce confusion and provoke social dissatisfaction on a large scale. It was shown once again, Unkovic stressed, that reactionary forces in the country and abroad want to exploit every occasion to attack the LC and our country. The action of students and teachers at the student dormitories, the colleges, and the university has demonstrated full maturity and determination to prevent any form of provocation and manipulation of students.

It must be understood that opposition forces do not like the constructive atmosphere among students and teachers at the university, which was also manifested during the public discussions of the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum, Slobodan Unkovic stressed at the session of the university committee which analyzed the results of the general party discussion.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 20 November carries a report on the previously reported university LC committee meeting, but specifies that the attempts to read a pamphlet by one of the six on trial in Belgrade were made on 1 and 2 November, and says that "attempts by antiself-managing forces to instigate unrest and to organize protests illegally at some student dormitories in the period between 3 and 7 November also met with complete failure."]

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD

LD201635 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Ali Sukrija, it was decided that the next session of the LCY Central Committee will be held on 18 December, at which the draft decision regarding preparations for the 13th LCY Congress will be discussed.

During the next session the Central Committee will observe the 50th anniversary of the Fourth National Conference of the Yugoslav Communist Party. In addition, the LCY Central Committee will be briefed on implementation of the stands of the 14th session and on the progress of the adoption of the 1985 resolution.

As reported, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed experiences and topical questions pertaining to the activity of the Committee for National Defense and Social Self-Protection. A positive assessment was made of the contributionwhich these operative-political bodies are making to the encouragement and coordination of activity of all the subjects of our defense and self-protection system, and also to the monitoring and evaluation of the politico-security situation. Responsibility was stressed and the tasks were set for the LC organizations to promote and help the Committee for National Defense and Social Self-Protection in its work.

Other questions pertaining to the activity of the LC in National Defense and Social Self-Protection were discussed and in this connection the commitments of LC organizations and organs were set. The LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed current issues pertaining to its activity.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DEBATES DRAFT BUDGET, MILITIA

LD201641 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber's Committee for Internal Policy today discussed and supported the 1985 draft federal budget. The delegates then heard representatives of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs who provided supplementary explanations for the information on the militia's ability to carry out security tasks in routine and in exceptional circumstances. It was stressed that militia discipline and attitude toward the citizens has been improved and that special attention was paid to legality in its operations. It was also said that despite the measures taken last year, there have been cases of police powers being exceeded and abused as a result of which criminal proceedings have been started against 157 militiamen. On the other hand, it was said, militiamen are often subjected to physical attack and especially to verbal attack. In 1983 alone 1,537 physical attacks were made in which 3 militiamen lost their lives, 18 were wounded 25 received severe injuries and 332 received minor injuries. In recent years the number of these attacks has increased.

ENVOY DELIVERS LETTER TO REAGAN FROM DJURANOVIC

LD210037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2325 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] New York, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Budimir Locar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, today handed over a message from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, for U.S. President Ronald Reagan. As reported, the content of the message related primarily to bilateral relations, in particular to the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Deputy Federal Secretary Budimir Loncar had many meetings with leading personages of the U.S. Administration. He had talks with Kenneth Dam, deputy secretary of state, and other officials of the State Department. Loncar also had talks with Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Mica Rakic, SFRY ambassador in Washington, also participated in all the talks.

OFFICIALS MEET PRC MILITARY, ECONOMIC VISITORS

Mamula Receives Delegation

LD201704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, received a military and economic delegation of the Armed Forces of the PRC in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, today. The delegation was led by Zou Jiahua, vice minister of the National Defense, Science, Technology, and Industry Commission. Admiral Mamula and the guest from friendly China discussed the further promotion of military-economic cooperation between the two friendly socialist countries. The talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere were attended by Admiral Mamula's associates and by Chinese Ambassador Xie Li.

Gracanin Meets Navy Commander

LD202343 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav People's Army Colonel General Petar Gracanin today received in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense Liu Huaqing, commander of the PRC People's Liberation Army Navy, who is in our country as a guest of our Navy. The talks dealt with further cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two friendly countries and were attended by Vice Admiral Sveto Letica and Xie Li, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia. During their stay in our country the guests from China will visit certain units and institutions of our Navy and hold talks with their hosts.

LJUBICIC TALKS WITH AL-QADHDHAFI IN BENGHAZI

AU201902 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Tripoli -- Yesterday in Benghazi the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, talked with Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency.

During the talks, which were attended by Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador to Libya, opinions were exchanged on current international problems, on the activities of the Nonaligned Movement, and on directions for further development of bilateral cooperation. It was assessed that the complexity of the world situation demands continuous, intensive activity by the countries of the Nonaligned Movement and the further strengthening of their action ability to protect peace, curb the arms race, eliminate the policy of pressures and interference in internal affairs, as well as to constantly further mutual cooperation in solving economic and development tasks. It was pointed out that in the bilateral cooperation of the two countries significant results had been achieved, that there is a full readiness of both sides to comprehensively advance this cooperation further upon the stable long-term basis of such an orientation, and that this suits development targets of both sides and presents an expression of traditionally friendly relations of the two nonaligned countries.

Yesterday afternoon Nikola Ljubicic visited the Ivan Milutinovic Enterprises Construction site at Benghazi port. Representatives of Ivan Milutinovic Enterprise informed Nikola Ljubicic and Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Command Council of the Libyan Revolution, that work on the realization of this project, which has an investment value of about $280 million, has been about 90 percent completed and that the whole project will be concluded on time. During the day, Ljubicic also visited the Medical University Center and the Center for Rehabilitation in Benghazi. In these institutions he was briefed, among other things, on the cooperation of Yugoslavia and Libya in the field of health care. Ljubicic and Jabir also visited the Ras Lanuf [name as transliterated] Petrochemical Combine where they were briefed on the cooperation with the Maribor Hidromontaza Organization and the Pancevo HIP Chemical Combine.

GRLICKOV DEPARTS FOR PNC MEETING IN AMMAN

LD202134 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, November 20 (TANJUG) -- Federal Conference Presidency member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Dr. Aleksandar Grlickov left Tuesday, for Amman, where he will attend, on behalf of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, the 17th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC]. At the Belgrade Airport Grlickov was seen off by Mohammed Nabhan, deputy head of the PLO Political Office in Belgrade.

EXLCUSION ZONE AROUND SUNKEN ITALIAN SHIP

LD201906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Sibenik, 20 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Port Director's Office in Sibenik has banned the movement of ships in a radius of 2.5 miles from the place where the Italian ship Brigitta Montanari sank on 16 November while an investigation is under way into the danger presented by the cargo of vinyl-chloride monomer on board the ship. According to an announcement by the Port Director's Office, the Brigitta Montanari is at a depth of about 80 meters at a position of 43 degrees and 42.9 minutes north and 15 degrees and 33.9 minutes east.

Fishing boats and Yugoslav Navy and militia boats are still searching for the third missing member of the crew.

The bodies of two of the three sailors who died, Maria Romania and Santa Justa, will be taken to Italy and Argentina tomorrow.

RELATIONS WITH BALKAN NEIGHBORS VIEWED

AU201923 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Putting into practice a long-term orientation toward maintaining the continuity of the policy of good-neighborliness and cooperation on known principles with most of its neighbors, Yugoslavia has continued the development of normal relations and cooperation and in some spheres has also achieved significant results. This was said today, among other things, at the joint session of the Serbian SAWP and the LC Central Committee commissions for international relations. Here is a commentary by Dragan Petrovic, journalist of our foreign policy department:

Maintaining the continuity of good-neighborly relations and cooperation represents a significant success, especially if one bears in mind precisely the complex international relations, which are also not without influence on this Balkan region of ours. And when during such a situation in world relations, in only 9 months one holds six summit meetings, three at premier level, not to mention other numerous meetings with neighboring countries, when these meetings, along with the exchange of views about both international and bilateral issues, build in elements of good-neighborliness as a component part of the overall foreign policy of Yugoslavia, is there any better proof that it is exactly in such complex international conditions that the principled Yugoslav policy of good-neighborliness confirms itself as being a significant stabilizing force of overall world relations, which have reached one of the most dangerous stages since World War II.

Despite the overall positive results, there is stagnation and even slowing trends in some aspects of Yugoslavia's relations with individual neighbors with whom we have open questions. There are no essential changes in the relations of Albania with our country, except for certain tactical adaptations. Together with an attack against Yugoslavia in all directions from the known positions of great-Albanian nationalism, the Albanian Government profers a development of relations that takes into account only its own interests, and it profers it in points where it has no other possibility. Yugoslavia, on its part, approaches the development of relations with Albania on the basis of principled orientations and interest in the development of good-neighborly cooperation, but also on the basis of experience with this country that international relations and cooperation can only be based on foundations of full reciprocity, both sides' interest, and the respect of sovereignty.

In relations with Yugoslavia, Bulgaria has been trying to create an impression that there are good and friendly relations between the two countries, supressing essential problems that seriously disturb bilateral relations and carrying out an anti-Yugoslav policy. The recent visit of the president of the Federal Executive Council to Sofia was a very important moment in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. It confirmed the real interest of Yugoslavia in furthering cooperation with Bulgaria and confirmed our principled position that Yugosalvia does not condition the development of cooperation on solving beforehand open questions, but, at the same time, confirmed the fact that the Bulgarian denial of the national identity of the Macedonian people seriously and over the long run burdens relations, limits real advance, and inevitably narrows room for cooperation along key directions. The extent to which a real basis for a more considerable advance in bilateral cooperation will be promoted will primarily depend on the real readiness of the Bulgarian side to abandon anti-Yugoslav and anti-Macedonian positions.

Concerning Yugoslav-Romanian contacts on a high level, one notices with the Romanian side lately a decreased readiness for what was at one time a very exhaustive exchange of opinions. Also on the Romanian side, restrictive elements toward minorities are sometimes present in mutual cooperation, which is also occurring in the sphere of culture, education, science, and even economy. However, the basic characteristic has been retained that Yugoslav-Romanian relations are good, as well as the fact that these questions can be solved through continuous dialogue.

Concerning our relations with Greece, what has been characteristic lately is that the Greek side's assurances that discrimination against the SR of Macedonia has nearly ceased and that there is readiness for cooperation with our country have not been fulfilled. However, dialogue with the Greek Government has been opened in this domain. Dialogue on the questions that burdened our relations has begun, although it has not been realized at a rate we would like.

Apart from complex international relations on a wider plane, the intensity and contents of cooperation between neighboring countries and Yugoslavia have been influenced during recent years by the specific national and state interests of some of Yugoslavia's neighbors, but also by the interests of the blocs they belong to. In the event that the wider natural interest of neighbors in the further development of good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia overcome petty and other political reckonings, it will definitely be possible to erase the existing difficulties from the negative side of what is, after all, a generally positive balance of relations and cooperation of Yugoslavia with its neighboring countries.

PROBLEMS EXIST IN SELLING GOODS FROM EAST

AU201933 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The results of the economic relations with foreign countries and the causes of lagging exports in the republic were the subject of a joint session of the Associated Labor Chamber of the Assembly of Serbia and the assemblies of the Serbia Republican Chamber of Economy and of the Self-Managing Interest Community for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. We sell abroad chiefly those goods that we do not have enough of, for the exports of consumer goods have increased 6 percent. At the same time the exports of equipment to the hard currency area decreased 96 percent, and of production materials 98 percent. This was said by Rade Colic, president of the Serbia Republican Self-Managing Interest Community for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. Gordana Buncic reports from the Assembly of Serbia:

We single out the words of Rodoljub Mitic, director of the Crvena Zastava car plant in Kragujevac, who in the discussion that followed, pointed out the need for selective support to exports. According to him, it is not the same if an export program brings in hundreds of millions or only hundreds of thousands of dollars. Regarding long-term cooperation programs, Mitic said:

[Begin Mitic recording] There has been much talk this year to the effect that we are doing as we should. However, the decisions adopted, the instructions that are in force at the moment, even the latest ones, only add to the burden borne by importers. And here lies the answer to the question of why the position with the clearing account area is as it is.

We must understand that goods that come from the clearing area as a rule are not of the same quality as those coming from the West. With such a value of (?currencies) [several words indistinct] these goods no longer have any chance of being sold on the Yugoslav market. Just look what is happening. There are no more cars from the East in Yugoslavia, not because anyone banned them, but because they can no longer be sold in Yugoslavia at a price that is simply the import price plus the customs duties and fees and normal taxes.

Do we need this? As an automobile manufacturer I say we do not need it. We do need competition from the East. This competition from the East is good for our health. It is also good because along with these cars one can obtain in the East crude oil and coke and many other things that our country needs much more than we think. [end recording]